DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is response to Applicant's AMENDMENT & RCE filed on

11/24/2009.

Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

2.   The request filed on 11/24/2009 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 09/943,799 is acceptable and a

RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.

3.   Claims 6 and 18-19 were cancelled.

4.   Claims 1-5 and 7-17 are pending in this Application.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 11/24/2009, with respect to the

rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 11, 16 and 17 under "wherein the graphical component

structure and textual component content being integrally visually generated and linked

in a single interactive diagram." have been fully considered and are persuasive.

Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a

new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Blair et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0112114

A1, hereinafter as BLAIR).

   TRAN (Pub. No.: US 2006/0190807 A1) teaches methods and system for

processing intellectual property assets; drafting or writing patent applications; creating

and displaying a claim tree under graphical interface, diagramming elements of the

claim in a graphical representation: a flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input

and including the system diagramming the elements of a claim. The window displays

icons and drop-down menus. By clicking on items in the background windows, a user

can navigate the claim tree. The user such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or

writing patent applications or patent claims as well as technical information as legal

matters for a patent application, generating an patent application including some

technical components such background, invention summary, drawings, description,

abstract and claims and displaying the claim tree to user. Also, TRAN teaches

displaying a flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input (fig. 3A, para 0052) and

including at the step 312, the system diagramming the elements of a claim (para 0068-

0079) and fig. 3B illustrating the diagrammed claim, showing the hierarchy of elements

(para 0080), analogous to the claimed components and subcomponents, wherein the

highest level node in fig. 3B is the claimed at least one key component.

   RIVETTE (Pub. No.: US 2007/0208669 A1) teaches image file and text file are

presentations of patent (para 0429); the patent is represented by icon (para 0980 and

fig. 73 and 164); claim tree (fig. 185; para 1368-1369); hyperlinking using a linked list of nodes for switching to view the desired component (para 1231-1233; also para 1236-1240). This is the same as the graphical component of a patent including drawings, claims, abstract, summary and detail specification and is illustrated and displayed under a hierarchical tree with graphical component structure (see figs 164 and 185) and classification or categorization the patent/document (para 0727, 1434, and 2080).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims 1-5 and 7-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over TRAN (Pub. No.: US 2006/0190807 A1; Continuation of application No. 09/792,828, filed on FEB. 24, 20001) in view of Rivette et al. (Pub. No.: US 2007/0208669 A1, Continuation of application No. 11/178,367, filed on JUL. 12th, 2005, which is a Continuation of application No. 09/545,608, filed on APR. 7th, 2000, hereinafter as RIVETTE) and further in view of Blair et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0112114 A1, hereinafter as BLAIR).

With respect to claim 1, TRAN teaches a system for drafting a patent application and assessing technological information on at least one computer (fig. 1, a system for user(s) such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent applications or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a patent application: para 0006, 0010 and 0132-0133), the system comprising:

at least one input device connected to the at least one computer for inputting information from at least one user, wherein the inputs include a text-based description of an invention (inputting from one of client computers: fig. 1, items 104 and 106, para 0035; drafting or writing patent application, which is a text-based description of an invention: para 0006, 0010 and 0132-0133);

at least one processing means for generating a diagrammatic representation of the invention by automatically (using graphical user interface and software for assisting the user in generating a patent application: para 0042-0043 and fig. 2A and 2C, processing the application via computer system as automated processing), wherein the diagrammatic representation includes a hierarchical component categorization of the technical components including at least one key component and at least one subcomponent associated with the at least one key component of the invention based upon the information inputted by the at least one user (fig. 3B a claim tree, para 0068 and para 0006, 0010 and 0132-0133), and for automatically generating a document for filing as a patent application (automatically generating a patent application: fig. 2's para 0042), including specification and claims, based upon the information inputted by the at least one user and additional text-based detailed information that is organized

consistent with the diagram (technical component such as background, description, drawings and claims: abstract, figs. 2C, 3A and 4-5, para 0008, 0016, 0046 and 0101-0103); wherein the hierarchical component categorization includes at least one key component and at least one subcomponent related thereto, wherein the diagrammatic representation of the components and subcomponents together provides an indication of what may be claimed in a patent application (independent claims and dependent claims: in fig. 3B claim tree and para 0053-0054); and

at least one output device connected to the at least one computer for outputting the automatically generated diagrammatic representation of an invention (the claim tree is displayed on the desktop screen, output device: para 0127 and fig. 3B).

TRAN teaches methods and system for processing intellectual property assets; drafting or writing patent applications; creating and displaying a claim tree under graphical interface, diagramming elements of the claim in a graphical representation: a flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input and including the system diagramming the elements of a claim. The window displays icons and drop-down menus. By clicking on items in the background windows, a user can navigate the claim tree. The user such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent applications or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a patent application, generating an patent application including some technical components such background, invention summary, drawings, description, abstract and claims and displaying the claim tree to user. Also, TRAN teaches displaying a flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input (fig. 3A, para 0052) and including at the step 312, the

system diagramming the elements of a claim (para 0068-0079) and fig. 3B illustrating

the diagrammed claim, showing the hierarchy of elements (para 0080), analogous to the

claimed components and subcomponents, wherein the highest level node in fig. 3B is

the claimed at least one key component. TRAN does not explicitly teach wherein the

diagrammatic representation comprises graphical component structure and textual

component content associated with each component such that for each component, the

graphical component structure includes the textual component content and wherein the

text-based information and the diagram components are automatically directly linked by

being visually integrated with one another within the graphical component structure as

claimed.

However, RIVETTE teaches image file and text file are presentations of patent

(para 0429); the patent is represented by icon (para 0980 and fig. 73 and 164); claim

tree (fig. 185; para 1368-1369); hyperlinking using a linked list of nodes for switching to

view the desired component (para 1231-1233; also para 1236-1240). This is the same

as the graphical component of a patent including drawings, claims, abstract, summary

and detail specification and is illustrated and displayed under a hierarchical tree with

graphical component structure (see figs 164 and 185) and classification or

categorization the patent/document (para 0727, 1434, and 2080).

Therefore, based on TRAN in view of RIVETTE, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the

teachings of TRAN with the teachings of RIVETTE. One having ordinary skill in the art

would have found it motivated to utilize the use of graphical representation of a source

patent and claim as well (RIVETTE's para 1368-1368; fig. 164 and 185), into the system

of TRAN for the purpose of having tools including modules to track and process of

Patent or Intellectual property related transaction such as license agreements,

therefore, enabling user to use automated tools that automatically process patent

related information for making corporate business decision (RIVETTE's para 0003-0008

and 0020-0021). Combination of TRAN and RIVETTE do not teach wherein the

graphical component structure and textual component content being integrally visually

generated and link in a single interactive diagram as claimed.

       However, BLAIR teaches a navigation tree and text document with links shown

as in the fig. 2, RFQ that is selected from the tree navigation structure. As

shown in this example, this is a text document with PDF format that includes hyperlinks;

the RFQ by showing a tree navigation arrangement on the left side of the screen, and

corresponding details on the right side. As shown in this example, the navigation tree in

the electronic RFQ basically operates as a Table of Contents (TOC) to the RFQ

documents (para 0030-0032). All the structure or directory of document and the text-

based document integrally in a same interactive diagram as claimed.

       Therefore, based on TRAN in view of RIVETTE, and further in view of BLAIR, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the teachings of BLAIR to the system of TRAN and RIVETTE. One

having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of

interactive diagram as disclosed (BLAIR's para 0030-0032), into the system of TRAN for

the purpose of providing documents in PDF format for easing to extract, thereby,

enabling to provide a singe application or document can be used to view all documents
(BLAIR's para 0002-0004 and 0014-0016).

With respect to claim 2, TRAN teaches wherein the diagram is modifiable by
the at least one user and the diagram hierarchical component categorization and
related text-based detailed information is automatically updated based upon the user
modifications (the text of a patent application is enabling to update or edit: para 0044
and claim tree is also able to move or to modify (drag/drop claims): para 0068).

With respect to claim 3, TRAN teaches wherein the at least one key
component includes a multiplicity of components (such as one independent claim has
one or more dependent claims as shown in the fig. 3B: claim tree: para 0068 or a patent
application has background, summary, description, drawings and claims components:
para 0008, 0016 and 0044-0045).

With respect to claim 4, TRAN teaches wherein the at least one
subcomponent further includes at least one sub-subcomponent (independent and
dependent claims: claim tree: para 0068 and 0053-0054).

With respect to claim 5, TRAN teaches wherein the relational connection
between components establishes the claims structure of the patent application
(relationship between component in the data structure: para 0101 and fig. 4).

With respect to claims 7-10, TRAN teaches a system for drafting a patent
application as discussed in claim 1.

TRAN teaches methods and system for processing intellectual property assets;
drafting or writing patent applications; creating and displaying a claim tree under

graphical interface, diagramming elements of the claim in a graphical representation: a flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input and including the system diagramming the elements of a claim. The window displays icons and drop-down menus. By clicking on items in the background windows, a user can navigate the claim tree. The user such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent applications or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a patent application, generating an patent application including some technical components such background, invention summary, drawings, description, abstract and claims and displaying the claim tree to user. Also, TRAN teaches displaying a flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input (fig. 3A, para 0052) and including at the step 312, the system diagramming the elements of a claim (para 0068-0079) and fig. 3B illustrating the diagrammed claim, showing the hierarchy of elements (para 0080), analogous to the claimed components and subcomponents, wherein the highest level node in fig. 3B is the claimed at least one key component. TRAN does not explicitly teach wherein the link(s) are hyperlinks; wherein the document and diagram are capable of being output into another software program; wherein the document and diagram axe exportable in HTML format; and wherein the document and diagram are exportable in XML format as claimed.

However, RIVETTE teaches hyperlinking using a linked list of nodes for switching to view the desired component (para 1231-1233; also para 1236-1240); software programs for outputting (para 0405, 0667 and 1705); and mark-up format or data such as HTML or XML (para 0605-0606, 0656, 0668 and 1250).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of TRAN with the teachings of RIVETTE. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of graphical representation of a source patent and claim as well (RIVETTE's para 1368-1368; fig. 164 and 185), into the system of TRAN for the purpose of having tools including modules to track and process of Patent or Intellectual property related transaction such as license agreements, therefore, enabling user to use automated tools that automatically process patent related information for making corporate business decision (RIVETTE's para 0003-0008 and 0020-0021).

With respect to claim 11, TRAN teaches a method for drafting a patent application (fig. 1, a system for user(s) such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent applications or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a patent application: para 0006, 0010 and 0132-0133) comprising the steps of:

entering information relating to components of a patentable invention by at least one user; automatically generating a visual diagram of the components of the invention in a hierarchical relational diagram, including at least one key component and at least one subcomponent associated with the at least one key component, wherein the visual diagram is a diagrammatic representation of an invention, wherein the diagrammatic representation includes a hierarchical component categorization of the technical components of the invention based upon the user inputted information, and automatically generating a document for filing as a patent application, including

specification and claims, based upon the user inputted information and additional text-based detailed information that is organized consistent with the diagram; wherein the hierarchical component categorization includes at least one key component and at least one subcomponent related thereto; and the at least one user viewing the diagram and text-based information in a tangible medium, wherein the diagrammatic representation of the components and sub-components together provides an indication of what may be claimed in a patent application (inputting from one of client computers: fig. 1, items 104 and 106, para 0035; using graphical user interface and software for assisting the user in generating a patent application: para 0042-0043 and fig. 2A and 2C; see fig. 3B a claim tree, para 0068; automatically generating a patent application: fig. 2's para 0042; technical component such as background, description, drawings and claims: abstract, figs. 2C, 3A and 4-5, para 0008, 0016, 0046 and 0101-0103; independent claims and dependent claims: in fig. 3B claim tree and para 0053-0054; and the claim tree is displayed on the desktop screen, output device: para 0127 and fig. 3B; and computer-readable medium such as a disk: para 0049).

TRAN teaches methods and system for processing intellectual property assets; drafting or writing patent applications; creating and displaying a claim tree under graphical interface, diagramming elements of the claim in a graphical representation: a flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input and including the system diagramming the elements of a claim. The window displays icons and drop-down menus. By clicking on items in the background windows, a user can navigate the claim tree. The user such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent applications

or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a patent application, generating an patent application including some technical components such background, invention summary, drawings, description, abstract and claims and displaying the claim tree to user. Also, TRAN teaches displaying a flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input (fig. 3A, para 0052) and including at the step 312, the system diagramming the elements of a claim (para 0068-0079) and fig. 3B illustrating the diagrammed claim, showing the hierarchy of elements (para 0080), analogous to the claimed components and subcomponents, wherein the highest level node in fig. 3B is the claimed at least one key component. TRAN does not explicitly teach wherein the diagrammatic representation comprises graphical component structure and textual component content wherein the textual component is positioned within the graphical component structure for each component associated with each component such that for each component, the graphical component Structure includes the textual component content wherein the textual component and the diagram components are automatically directly linked by being visually integrated with one another within the diagrammatic representation as claimed.

However, RIVETTE teaches image file and text file are presentations of patent (para 0429); the patent is represented by icon (para 0980 and fig. 73 and 164); claim tree (fig. 185; para 1368-1369); hyperlinking using a linked list of nodes for switching to view the desired component (para 1231-1233; also para 1236-1240). This is the same as the graphical component of a patent including drawings, claims, abstract, summary and detail specification and is illustrated and displayed under a hierarchical tree with

graphical component structure (see figs 164 and 185) and classification or

categorization the patent/document (para 0727, 1434, and 2080).

Therefore, based on TRAN in view of RIVETTE, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the

teachings of TRAN with the teachings of RIVETTE. One having ordinary skill in the art

would have found it motivated to utilize the use of graphical representation of a source

patent and claim as well (RIVETTE's para 1368-1368; fig. 164 and 185), into the system

of TRAN for the purpose of having tools including modules to track and process of

Patent or Intellectual property related transaction such as license agreements,

therefore, enabling user to use automated tools that automatically process patent

related information for making corporate business decision (RIVETTE's para 0003-0008

and 0020-0021). Combination of TRAN and RIVETTE do not teach wherein the

graphical component structure and textual component content being integrally visually

generated and link in a single interactive diagram as claimed.

However, BLAIR teaches a navigation tree and text document with links shown

as in the fig. 2, RFQ that is selected from the tree navigation structure. As

shown in this example, this is a text document with PDF format that includes hyperlinks;

the RFQ by showing a tree navigation arrangement on the left side of the screen, and

corresponding details on the right side. As shown in this example, the navigation tree in

the electronic RFQ basically operates as a Table of Contents (TOC) to the RFQ

documents (para 0030-0032). All the structure or directory of document and the text-

based document integrally in a same interactive diagram as claimed.

Therefore, based on TRAN in view of RIVETTE, and further in view of BLAIR, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of BLAIR to the system of TRAN and RIVETTE. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of interactive diagram as disclosed (BLAIR's para 0030-0032), into the system of TRAN for the purpose of providing documents in PDF format for easing to extract, thereby, enabling to provide a singe application or document can be used to view all documents (BLAIR's para 0002-0004 and 0014-0016).

With respect to claim 12, TRAN teaches further including the step of: at least one user entering diagram verbiage by drafting the text-based detailed description or verbiage of the specification section of the application for each component of the diagram wherein the text-based description and the diagram verbiage are automatically directly linked by being visually integrated with one another where the text associated with each component is included only within the diagram section for that component (a process performed by the software for assisting the user in generating a patent application: figs. 2's and 3B).

With respect to claim 13, TRAN teaches further including the step of: at least one user inputting additional components selected from the group consisting of key components, subcomponents, and sub-subcomponents (a patent application has background, summary, description, drawings and claims components or such as one independent claim has one or more dependent claims as shown in the fig. 3B: claim tree: para 0068; also see para 0008 and 0016).

With respect to claim 14, TRAN teaches further including the steps of: modifying any previously inputted components within the diagram; and the system automatically updating the diagram and relational information to those modified components (the text of a patent application is enabling to update or edit: para 0044 and claim tree is also able to move or to modify (drag/drop claims): para 0068).

With respect to claim 15, TRAN teaches further including the step of: automatically generating a patent application based upon the inputted information and the hierarchical diagram, including specification and claims (such as one independent claim has one or more dependent claims as shown in the fig. 3B: claim tree: para 0068 or a patent application has background, summary, description, drawings and claims components: para 0008, 0016 and 0044-0045).

With respect to claim 16, TRAN teaches a system for mapping technology using at least one computing device (fig. 1, a system for user(s) such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent applications or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a patent application: para 0006, 0010 and 0132-0133), comprising:

at least one input device connected to the at least one computing device for inputting information from at least one user (inputting from one of client computers: fig. 1, items 104 and 106, para 0035);

at least one processing means for automatically generating a diagrammatic representation of a technology including at least one key component and at least one subcomponent associated with the at least one key component (using graphical user

interface and software for assisting the user in generating a patent application: para

0042-0043 and fig. 2A and 2C), wherein the diagrammatic representation includes a

hierarchical component categorization of the technical components of the technology

based upon the information inputted by the at least one user (fig. 3B a claim tree, para

0068; automatically generating a patent application: fig. 2's para 0042; technical

component such as background, description, drawings and claims: abstract, figs. 2C,

3A and 4-5, para 0008, 0016, 0044-0046 and 0101-0103; and independent claims and

dependent claims: in fig. 3B claim tree and para 0053-0054); and

at least one output device connected to the at least one computing device for

outputting the automatically generated diagrammatic representation of a technology (the

claim tree is displayed on the desktop screen, output device: para 0127 and fig. 3B).

TRAN teaches methods and system for processing intellectual property assets;

drafting or writing patent applications; creating and displaying a claim tree under

graphical interface, diagramming elements of the claim in a graphical representation: a

flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input and including the system

diagramming the elements of a claim. The window displays icons and drop-down

menus. By clicking on items in the background windows, a user can navigate the claim

tree. The user such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent applications

or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a patent

application, generating an patent application including some technical components such

background, invention summary, drawings, description, abstract and claims and

displaying the claim tree to user. Also, TRAN teaches displaying a flowchart of steps of

claim drafting with user input (fig. 3A, para 0052) and including at the step 312, the

system diagramming the elements of a claim (para 0068-0079) and fig. 3B illustrating

the diagrammed claim, showing the hierarchy of elements (para 0080), analogous to the

claimed components and subcomponents, wherein the highest level node in fig. 3B is

the claimed at least one key component. TRAN does not explicitly teach wherein the

diagrammatic representation comprises graphical component structure and textual

component content associated with each component such that for each component, the

graphical component Structure for each component includes the textual component

content for that component only as claimed.

 However, RIVETTE teaches image file and text file are presentations of patent

(para 0429); the patent is represented by icon (para 0980 and fig. 73 and 164); claim

tree (fig. 185; para 1368-1369); hyperlinking using a linked list of nodes for switching to

view the desired component (para 1231-1233; also para 1236-1240). This is the same

as the graphical component of a patent including drawings, claims, abstract, summary

and detail specification and is illustrated and displayed under a hierarchical tree with

graphical component structure (see figs 164 and 185); and mapping patent and

document an classification or categorization the patent/document: para 0727, 1434, and

2080 and mapping: abstract, para 0026, 0067 and 0076 and see figs. 59-60 and 84).

 Therefore, based on TRAN in view of RIVETTE, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the

teachings of TRAN with the teachings of RIVETTE. One having ordinary skill in the art

would have found it motivated to utilize the use of graphical representation of a source

patent and claim as well (RIVETTE's para 1368-1368; fig. 164 and 185), into the system

of TRAN for the purpose of having tools including modules to track and process of

Patent or Intellectual property related transaction such as license agreements,

therefore, enabling user to use automated tools that automatically process patent

related information for making corporate business decision (RIVETTE's para 0003-0008

and 0020-0021). Combination of TRAN and RIVETTE do not teach wherein the

graphical component structure and textual component content being integrally visually

generated and link in a single interactive diagram as claimed.

However, BLAIR teaches a navigation tree and text document with links shown

as in the fig. 2, RFQ that is selected from the tree navigation structure. As

shown in this example, this is a text document with PDF format that includes hyperlinks;

the RFQ by showing a tree navigation arrangement on the left side of the screen, and

corresponding details on the right side. As shown in this example, the navigation tree in

the electronic RFQ basically operates as a Table of Contents (TOC) to the RFQ

documents (para 0030-0032). All the structure or directory of document and the text-

based document integrally in a same interactive diagram as claimed.

Therefore, based on TRAN in view of RIVETTE, and further in view of BLAIR, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the teachings of BLAIR to the system of TRAN and RIVETTE. One

having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of

interactive diagram as disclosed (BLAIR's para 0030-0032), into the system of TRAN for

the purpose of providing documents in PDF format for easing to extract, thereby,

enabling to provide a singe application or document can be used to view all documents
(BLAIR's para 0002-0004 and 0014-0016).

With respect to claim 17, TRAN teaches a method for mapping technology (fig. 1,
a system for user(s) such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent
applications or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a
patent application: para 0006, 0010 and 0132-0133) comprising the steps of:

entering information relating to components of a technology by at least one user;
automatically generating a visual diagram of the components of the technology in a
hierarchical relational diagram, including at least one key component and at least one
subcomponent associated with the at least one key component wherein the visual
diagram is a diagrammatic representation of a technology, wherein the diagrammatic
representation includes a hierarchical component categorization of the technical
components of the technology based upon the user inputted reformation, wherein the
hierarchical component categorization includes at least one key component and at least
one subcomponent related thereto, and the at least one user viewing the diagram and
text-based information in a tangle medium (inputting from one of client computers: fig. 1,
items 104 and 106, para 0035; using graphical user interface and software for assisting
the user in generating a patent application: para 0042-0043 and fig. 2A and 2C; see fig.
3B a claim tree, para 0068; automatically generating a patent application: fig. 2's para
0042; technical component such as background, description, drawings and claims:
abstract, figs. 2C, 3A and 4-5, para 0008, 0016, 0046 and 0101-0103; independent
claims and dependent claims: in fig. 3B claim tree and para 0053-0054; and the claim

tree is displayed on the desktop screen, output device: para 0127 and fig. 3B; and

computer-readable medium such as a disk: para 0049).

TRAN teaches methods and system for processing intellectual property assets;

drafting or writing patent applications; creating and displaying a claim tree under

graphical interface, diagramming elements of the claim in a graphical representation: a

flowchart of steps of claim drafting with user input and including the system

diagramming the elements of a claim. The window displays icons and drop-down

menus. By clicking on items in the background windows, a user can navigate the claim

tree. The user such as IP specialist or attorney in drafting or writing patent applications

or patent claims as well as technical information as legal matters for a patent

application, generating an patent application including some technical components such

background, invention summary, drawings, description, abstract and claims and

displaying the claim tree to user. Also, TRAN teaches displaying a flowchart of steps of

claim drafting with user input (fig. 3A, para 0052) and including at the step 312, the

system diagramming the elements of a claim (para 0068-0079) and fig. 3B illustrating

the diagrammed claim, showing the hierarchy of elements (para 0080), analogous to the

claimed components and subcomponents, wherein the highest level node in fig. 3B is

the claimed at least one key component. TRAN does not explicitly teach wherein the

diagrammatic representation comprises graphical component structure and textual

component content associated with each component such that for each component, the

graphical component structure for each component includes the textual component

content directly related only to that specific component, and outputting a viewable

diagram of that categorization wherein each of the components and its corresponding

text-based information and its corresponding diagram components are automatically

directly linked by being visually integrated with one another within the graphical

component structure as claimed.

However, RIVETTE teaches image file and text file are presentations of patent

(para 0429); the patent is represented by icon (para 0980 and fig. 73 and 164); claim

tree (fig. 185; para 1368-1369); hyperlinking using a linked list of nodes for switching to

view the desired component (para 1231-1233; also para 1236-1240). This is the same

as the graphical component of a patent including drawings, claims, abstract, summary

and detail specification and is illustrated and displayed under a hierarchical tree with

graphical component structure (see figs 164 and 185); and mapping patent and

document an classification or categorization the patent/document: para 0727, 1434, and

2080 and mapping: abstract, para 0026, 0067 and 0076 and see figs. 59-60 and 84).

Therefore, based on TRAN in view of RIVETTE, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the

teachings of TRAN with the teachings of RIVETTE. One having ordinary skill in the art

would have found it motivated to utilize the use of graphical representation of a source

patent and claim as well (RIVETTE's para 1368-1368; fig. 164 and 185), into the system

of TRAN for the purpose of having tools including modules to track and process of

Patent or Intellectual property related transaction such as license agreements,

therefore, enabling user to use automated tools that automatically process patent

related information for making corporate business decision (RIVETTE's para 0003-0008

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the RFQ by showing a tree navigation arrangement on the left side of the screen, and

corresponding details on the right side. As shown in this example, the navigation tree in

the electronic RFQ basically operates as a Table of Contents (TOC) to the RFQ

documents (para 0030-0032). All the structure or directory of document and the text-

based document integrally in a same interactive diagram as claimed.

Therefore, based on TRAN in view of RIVETTE, and further in view of BLAIR, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the teachings of BLAIR to the system of TRAN and RIVETTE. One

having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of

interactive diagram as disclosed (BLAIR's para 0030-0032), into the system of TRAN for

the purpose of providing documents in PDF format for easing to extract, thereby,

enabling to provide a singe application or document can be used to view all documents

(BLAIR's para 0002-0004 and 0014-0016).

Contact Information

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to ANH LY whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or

via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV (Written Authorization being given by Applicant

(MPEP 502.03 [R-2])) or fax to (571) 273-4039 (unofficial fax number directly to

Examiner's office). The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY

from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are

unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **John Breene** (571) 272-4107.

       Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Any response to this action should be mailed

to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to:

Central Fax Center: (571) 273-8300.

Anh Ly /AL/
Examiner GAU: 2162
JAN. 7th, 2010

/John Breene/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2162